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COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE: WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1898.

NUMBER 3.

Comments on Speeches made by
Chamberlain and S. E. Gage.

Each as it sees great interest.

Questions of the Czar's leaders' has
the Foreign Policy of France's
to the Side of France's Success
of the Poles' Regard to the Ex-
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London, Dec. 10.—There were two prominent figures in the political arena this week, the secretary in state for the colonies, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, and the British ambassador at Paris, Sir Edmund J. Munson.

The address of the latter to the British chamber of commerce at Paris came like a peal of thunder, causing dismay on both sides of the channel, where many people had affected to disregard the faint outline of peace existing between France and Great Britain, as a sequel to the passing over of the "Foshoda" storm. The first impression was that Sir Edmund Munson had received a cue from the Marquis of Salisbury to give a decided warning to France that Great Britain is fully equipped to stand on its own merits.

The opinion still prevails, although it has been somewhat modified by the explanation which the ambassador gave to the French press and it is now agreed Munson is an efficient

guardian of France's warning law, that he spoke more openly than was intended. The address, however, has served as a reminder to the people of both countries that the fate of the Soudan emperor is still smoldering and may burst into flame before it is finally disposed of. The ambassador's warning, according to those qualified to know, was prompted by the fact that the French government, culling over the Marconi affair, is evading diplomatic discussion of pending Anglo-French problems and was intended to impress the French with the fact that the Paris exposition will be postponed until 1900, though this latter course would meet with intense opposition and inflict severe losses. President Faure has personally visited the Soudan and endeavored to stimulate the work. But with the recent strike in certain difficulties between the two principalities and the government's attempts to control supervision of the port exports will be successful. We doubt it, for what does not put money into the pockets of the Agrarians, they do not believe in.

Exposition of 1900.

Very discouraging rumors are abroad regarding the prospects of the Paris exposition of 1900. In little real progress has been made in the huge buildings and it is thought possible that the exposition may be postponed until 1901, though this latter course would meet with intense opposition and inflict severe losses. President Faure has personally visited the Soudan and endeavored to stimulate the work. But with the recent strike in certain difficulties between the two principalities and the government's attempts to control supervision of the port exports will be successful. We doubt it, for what does not put money into the pockets of the Agrarians, they do not believe in.

Guarding Against Anarchists.

Since the emperor's return from the Orient, the measures taken to provide for his safety have been much more strict, and comprehensively carried out. The Sta. St. Leibnitz at Potsdam, which is now occupied by his majesty, was torn entirely to the public, so far as the outer courts were concerned. Now there are double sentries at every door. Special patrols are required to pass and the building itself is overgrown by scores of policemen and detectives.

Police Prefect Winckel admits that these precautions are due to the recent anarchist plots.

A cause of the Czarists has resolved that the party will not join the Agrarian federation within the Reichstag, thus preventing an Agrarian majority. The Centrists have determined to make their parliamentary action dependent upon the merits of each anarchist plot.

Political Differences.

"I fail to see the reason," the ambassador said, "why with good will on both sides, all differences and one is of great moment cannot be adjusted amicably. In behalf of the German Government, I can state that hearty sympathy exists toward the rising American nation and that there is no intention of doing anything on our part to interfere in the slightest degree with the legitimate rights of the United States. In a few weeks' time, an effort will be made, more than in the past, to adjust all trifling differences outstanding and the negotiations for a peace treaty, which have been greatly delayed mainly because of the war with Spain, will be taken up after the new year and pushed vigorously."

Germany's Claims.

"As to Germany's claims to recover certain commercial advantages which she enjoyed in Spanish colonies, it will be recognized at Washington, especially as the claims are quite modest and do not exceed anything the United States, under similar conditions, would demand themselves."

Liberal Leadership.

The question of the Liberal leadership, which has been in abeyance came to the front this week in the form of a notice by the Nottingham Liberal association that it will raise the matter at the meeting of the National Liberal Federation on December 16. A lively discussion is expected, though it is understood the officials will try to shelve the matter.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt's position in the nominal leadership of the Liberal party is insecure, because it has not been definitely established by the united voice of the party and it received a rude shaking when Lord Rosebery, emerging from temporary retirement, delivered that bold Fasuld declaration which resolved itself to a nod for the leadership.

Comments on the Message.

President McKinley's message to Congress and Secretary Gage's report are both warmly discussed in the weeklies.

The Spectator urges that the signature in consent to the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty without compensation would show the world that Great Britain can in the case of its own interest as well as her own. The paper suggests, as the only conditions of abrogation, that the United States should have the Nicaragua canal made within a decade, the United States to exercise exclusive control of which Great Britain is to have

data or reliable information from merchants to enable it to put forward clearly expressed view.

The Emperor's Speech.

Emperor William's speech at the opening of the Reichstag is considered more remarkable for its omissions than for what it contains. The Lippe-Detmold affair, the Bavarian military courts and the insurance bills were not mentioned.

The "Vossische Zeitung" recurring to the question of the payment of the emperor's trip says:

"The emperor, as King of Prussia, expects to diet to relabour him, will meet with a determined opposition, as it is on the point to spend a lot of your own money on a garrison in and quite another to ask the taxpayers to foot the bills."

As an outcome of these newspaper attacks, the government seems to have abandoned its intention of asking the Diet to pay the bills, and the significant statement to that effect will be issued.

The New Reckoning.

The new reckoning, morally, social and physically compares favorably with the last house. Fifty-three per cent. of the members are university men. The reckoning is not expected to accomplish more than the first reading of the budget before the Christmas adjournment. There are, however, a number of interpellations by Agrarians, Leftists, and Socialists, which will doubtless lead to violent debates, such as Socialist interpellations on the emperor's attire speech, and the Agrarian heckling on the foreign question.

There is much comment in parliamentary circles on the emperor's omission in his speech of all reference to the Lippe-Detmold entente, as it is explained by the fact that the terms of the agreement are still secret and Germany has no right to refer to it in a formal, official speech.

The decision of the court of cassation, which postponed the Pleaquet court martial indefinitely, is a damaging blow to the military party and the attempt to discredit his evidence has failed. A few violent and revisionist organs shielded against the decision as a useful coup d'etat but its general reception in Paris was favorable.

Great efforts are being made to secure Pleaquet's provisional release but the court of cassation has no power to order it.

Exposition of 1900.

The Agrarian organ insist that last provisions, with the United States bound to be excluded to wholly exclude America from the increasing imports of American horses, which were valued at 148,000 marks in 1897, and which have almost doubled this year.

These papers also maintain that much American horse meat comes in the shape of sausage.

The Le Figaro flatly accuses this interesting as a mission.

In German-American circles, the country has long become settled that the dangerous arts from America and the notorious San Jose sende

have been magnified, just as years ago were the perils of the Colorado River.

We are, therefore, anxious to ascertain whether the renewed attempts of the American government to convince the Agrarians and the German government of the thoroughness of the American supervision of the port exports will be successful. We doubt it, for what does not put money into the pockets of the Agrarians, they do not believe in.

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The Spectator urges that the signature in consent to the abrogation of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty without compensation would show the world that Great Britain can in the case of its own interest as well as her own.

This view is expressed by a large portion of the German press, but no intimation has been received from the American embassy and it is understood that Dr. Von Hollen has thus far no specific instruction on that point.

The German foreign office, as a matter of fact, does not possess sufficient

data or reliable information from merchants to enable it to put forward clearly expressed view.

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As an outcome of these newspaper attacks, the government seems to have abandoned its intention of asking the Diet to pay the bills, and the significant statement to that effect will be issued.

The New Reckoning.

The new reckoning, morally, social and physically compares favorably with the last house. Fifty-three per cent. of the members are university men. The reckoning is not expected to accomplish more than the first reading of the budget before the Christmas adjournment. There are, however, a number of interpellations by Agrarians, Leftists, and Socialists, which will doubtless lead to violent debates, such as Socialist interpellations on the emperor's attire speech, and the Agrarian heckling on the foreign question.

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Hotel Inglaterra, when the Spanish officers and Cubans began fighting.

The Americans think the charges against San Juan y Lacret on trial without foundation.

ALLEGED PLANS

UNITED STATES TROOPS MARCHED THROUGH HAVANA-CUBANS IN THE SUBURBS SHOWED DEEP EMOTION & PLEASURE.

Opponents of Cuban Bill Will Try to Deter Action.

Havana, Dec. 12.—The hundred and second New York landed this morning. The route, while it was a mile and a half, was the most direct course from the landing place to the railroad station and did not pass through the principal streets. There were only the ordinary number of people in the streets and it was only occasionally that a car, of "Viva Espanol" or "Viva America" or "Viva Cuba Libre" was heard. The lookers were mostly silent and were only anxious to see the American soldiers. The regiment arrived at the railroad station at 10:30 o'clock and after some delay, two trains headed by the troops left for the depot.

Some of the troops belonging to the detachment arrived from the city of Pinar del Rio, a distance from Havana. The others will be stationed at Guanajay and Mariano, not far from here. In Pinar del Rio, the troops bound for the city of Pinar arrived there at 5 o'clock this evening.

The First North Carolinians, which arrived yesterday on the transports Romanian, morning and marched through the city with band and colors to camp at Mariano. By 4:30 the regiment had reached the suburb of Cerro, many in droves of men, women and children were following, all showing deep emotion, the men embracing each other, the women weeping, on successive peaks and hills children shouting and singing the names of the North Carolinians men had along. The troops displayed a fine appearance.

Several hundred Cubans followed the regiment all the way to Mariano, a distance of seven miles. The troops, in heavy marching order, marched in heavy marching order, marching about 10 o'clock this morning where they were soon comfortably quartered.

Six Regiments of U. S. Volunteers Designated.

They Will Go to the Philippines to Relieve the Volunteers as Soon as Transportation Can be Provided. Two Other Regiments May be Sent Later.

Washington, Dec. 11.—Beyonc'e the first three days there is no programming mapped out for the house, its week.

Tomorrow will be devoted, under the rules, to busyness relating to the District of Columbia and to the house. The District of Columbia appropriation bill will be taken up. This is in pursuance of the determination of the leaders to have the appropriation bill right, of which the Senate sent to the House on Tuesday. It has been proposed that the amount will be used as a pretext for a discussion of the Spanish-American war and the implication has not entirely sub-

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THE FORECAST.

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side.

Third.—We further find that up to the date of our inquiry, there has never been any system relating to the issuance of supplies, &c., to several departments of the institution, and no child whatever kept upon the supplies issued or delivered.

Third.—We further find that there has been gross and habitual neglect on the part of many of the officers, attendants and employees of the institution with respect to their duties, and it appears from the testimony that this neglect has been continued for a long period of years and could have been known to the superintendent of the institution which under the law relating to his duties he had full power to correct.

Fourth.—We further find that the superintendent has given very inadequate supervision to the affairs of the institution.

Fourth.—This finding is supported by the evidence received on the investigation, which shows:

A.—That a wholly insufficient amount of time is spent by the superintendent in the performance of his duties.

B.—That the superintendent has been grossly negligent in the matter of visitation of wards.

C.—That he has not required, or received, proper reports concerning and knowledge of the patients in the institution and that no records of the condition of the patients, physical or otherwise, have been required or kept.

D.—It appears that patients of the institution are prepared for burial and are taken away without the superintendent seeing them an pronouncing after examination that they are dead, that he issues certificates of death on the report of employees who are not physicians, without a personal examination.

E.—It appears that the superintendent has permitted attendants, in many cases, to determine death, whether a patient requires medical aid, and second, to administer that medical aid on their own judgment without advice from the superintendent, and that the attendants are permitted to keep in their possession certain drugs to be used and administered at their discretion, none of these attendants being physicians.

F.—That the determination of the necessity for restraints upon the patients is left entirely to the judgment and discretion of attendants and no report thereof is required to be made by such attendants to the superintendent either as to the occasion of the restraint or the character of the duration thereof.

G.—That the superintendents of the institution over the officers, employees and attendants has been utterly unsatisfactory, inadequate and neglectful and that this absence of systematic supervision has resulted in gross neglect of duty on the part of many of the employees and attendants to the serious detriment of the institution.

H.—That the superintendent has not conducted any adequate, thorough and sufficient examination to determine the condition of patients admitted to the asylum.

I.—Not a Hospital.

J.—That the asylum as conducted under present management has been a place of detention rather than a hospital for the treatment of the insane. While we recognize the limitations of the Spanish commissioners, we find that under proper management the care of the patients in the institution could have been secured even with the funds at disposal. The management of the institution is derelict in the following particulars:

A.—There is no regular or sufficient medical examination or knowledge of the patients.

B.—No amusements of any sort are furnished for the patients.

C.—The patients do not receive proper exercise nor as much as could be given by the help employed at present.

D.—There has been no requirement to daily ward reports as to the condition of patients and the superintendent has had no knowledge in regard thereto, except such as he occasionally acquires by talking to attendants or by occasional visitations on his part.

E.—The testimony shows that from three to five hours out of each 24 the patients in this asylum are regularly left unattended and that, frequently during the day, the wards are left unattended for from one to three hours at a time. In illustration of this—

The newspaper generally expresses itself at the signing of the treaty. The independent organ, most of the provincial papers and the Carlist and Republican journals state it to be political parties.

Conservative and Liberal, representing them equally with no bias.

The face and bus were left exposed to view. The features had a remarkable life-like appearance and gave no indication of the suffering which the deceased had borne. Just above the head rested a magnificently floral piece of red and white ribbon. By direction of Major General M. M. S. Sagasta, given in his honor, who is on his staff for the battle which he supposed would occur tomorrow, and in which he understood there were only 400 Spaniards to combat. Just before he died he embraced his son.

COVERED WITH CUBAN FLAG.

The Cuban Warlord and Leader Surrendered to Pneumonia.

Washington, Dec. 11.—General Calle to Garcia, the distinguished Cuban war or leader, and the head of the commission elected by the Cuban assembly to visit this country, died here this morning shortly after two o'clock at the Hotel Raleigh. He contracted a slight cold in New York which did not assume an alarming stage until the early part of last week. On Tuesday night, General Calle, in company with the other members of the commission attended a dinner given in his honor by General M. M. S. Sagasta, and it was a result of the exposure, in the hotel, which they did, asking the Cubans various questions.

General Sangilly, with ten other prominent Cubans, under the escort of two Spanish aides and General Green's aide, Lieutenant Stevens, went by carriage to the railway station and started for Mariana. The Spanish aides left the party at the last outpost, while Lieutenant Stevens, Colonel Girauta and Senator Benito, secretary and interpreter, respectively, to the Spanish evacuation commission, continued to Mariana, where the Cubans promised to remain until the Spanish leave.

ALLEGED PLANS.

SPANIARDS ACCUSE THE CUBAN GENERALS SANGUILLI AND LACRET OF CONSPIRING TO SEIZE HAVANA.

Havana, Dec. 12, via Key West, Dec. 12, 1:40 p.m.—General Castellanos accuses the Cuban generals, Jose Sangilly and Jose Lacret, of a plot to cause an uprising and seize the city at a time when the Spanish garrison is greatly weakened and before the American troops have arrived in numbers sufficient to enforce order.

He declares that the riot of last night was provoked by Sangilly and Lacret, and has issued directions this morning for their arrest. Sangilly and Lacret left the Hotel Inglaterra at the time the Spanish fled; they are supposed to be supported by Spanish guards at the entrance of the hotel under the assumption that they are to protect General Green. Dr. Jerome, the British consul, requested the captain general not to carry out the order of arrest. General Clous and Captain Hart, on behalf of the American evacuation commission, are now at the place, awaiting that Sangilly and Lacret be let alone.

What the result will be is uncertain.

General Sangilly arrived from New York yesterday by the Vigilancia and did not have had time to do much "plotting." He was at supper at the

number of visitors including many

men came to the hotel to express their condolences. President McKinley manifested his sympathy by sending a suitably worded letter and Vice President Hobart sent his card, and those who called were Senators Folger, McKinley, Proctor and Chandler, and Major General Lawton and Wheeler.

THE WEEK IN CONGRESS.

Opponents of Cuban Bill Will Try to Deter Action.

Washington, Dec. 12.—The course of proceedings in the senate this week will depend upon the disposition that is made of the Nicaraguan bill. It is Senator Morgan's intention to call up this measure Monday and he hopes that it will see action. Few of the most public-spirited workers agree with him in this opinion, and the best indication is that unless an agreement can be reached for postponement several days at least will be consumed in its consideration.

The opponents of the measure will meet its supporters with a proposition to defer consideration until after the Christmas holidays and they will give their reasons for this request that the report of the government committee appointed to investigate the feasibility of the canal has not yet been made.

They will urge the importance of receiving the information which the committee will be able to furnish. If the bill is taken up at once it will consume the greater portion of the senate's time and it will finally be disposed of.

AN SCALPING BILL.

Another subject on the calendar is the anti-scalping bill, which Senator Culom has introduced in the senate he will seek to get into an ear's day but he will meet with opposition if he makes the effort. It is likely to succeed thus early in the session.

The special order for Monday at 2 o'clock is a bill providing for the registry of Indian scalps, but if the Nicaraguan bill would be taken up, the registry bill would not be taken up to consume that time.

Senator Morgan has given notice of his intention to consider the bill providing for the purchase of a site for the U. S. state supreme court, the proposed site in regard to this measure will be referred to a speech by the Vermon senator.

Senator Allen, chairman of the committee, hopes to get the bill passed before Tuesday.

After a full, fair and impartial discussion of our duties, in the premises, we leave to report to you the results.

Q.—Was it a child you prescribed for the child?

A.—Yes.

Q.—How long did it live?

A.—Nine days, I think.

Q.—Or what did it die?

A.—It was never healthy. I do not know what ailed it. It got good attention.

Q.—Did you prescribe for the child at all?

A.—All I gave it was a little quieting medicine, one or two doses. I gave it a little paragone.

Q.—Was it a child you prescribed for the child?

A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—Do you know how much the attendant gave?

A.—The usual dose, from five to ten drops.

We further find that the birth of this child was never reported to the board of commissioners of the insane asylum and that no record of its birth or death was ever made by the superintendent and reported by him to the county board of health as provided by law, and that in thus keeping the matter secret the superintendent not only violated his duties as superintendant but also violated the laws of the state.

Second.—We further find that up to the date of our inquiry, there has never been any system relating to the issuance of supplies, &c., to several departments of the institution, and no child whatever kept upon the supplies issued or delivered.

Third.—We further find that there has been gross and habitual neglect on the part of many of the officers, attendants and employees of the institution with respect to their duties, and it appears from the testimony that this neglect has been continued for a long period of years and could have been known to the superintendent of the institution which under the law relating to his duties he had full power to correct.

Fourth.—We further find that the superintendent has given very inadequate supervision to the affairs of the institution.

Fourth.—This finding is supported by the evidence received on the investigation, which shows:

A.—That a wholly insufficient amount of time is spent by the superintendent in the performance of his duties.

B.—That the superintendent has been grossly negligent in the matter of visitation of wards.

C.—That he has not required, or received, proper reports concerning and knowledge of the patients in the institution and that no records of the condition of the patients, physical or otherwise, have been required or kept.

D.—It appears that patients of the institution are prepared for burial and are taken away without the superintendent seeing them and pronouncing after examination that they are dead, that he issues certificates of death on the report of employees who are not physicians, without a personal examination.

E.—The testimony shows that from

7 o'clock in the evening to

about 7 o'clock in the following morning, during all the time as patients were left unattended.

F.—The superintendent has been grossly negligent in the matter of visitation of wards.

G.—That he has not required, or received, proper reports concerning and knowledge of the patients in the institution and that no records of the condition of the patients, physical or otherwise, have been required or kept.

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A.—There is no regular or sufficient medical examination or knowledge of the patients.

B.—No amusements of any sort are furnished for the patients.

C.—The patients do not receive proper exercise nor as much as could be given by the help employed at present.

D.—There has been no requirement to daily ward reports as to the condition of patients and the superintendent has had no knowledge in regard thereto, except such as he occasionally acquires by talking to attendants or by occasional visitations on his part.

E.—The testimony shows that from

7 o'clock in the evening to

about 7 o'clock in the following morning, during all the time as patients were left unattended.

F.—The superintendent has been grossly negligent in the matter of visitation of wards.

G.—That he has not required, or received, proper reports concerning and knowledge of the patients in the institution and that no records of the condition of the patients, physical or otherwise, have been required or kept.

H.—That the superintendent has not conducted any adequate, thorough and sufficient examination to determine the condition of patients admitted to the asylum.

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to Cuba, "Viva Espana," and smashing doors of private houses and beating and slapping any men or women whom they could catch. A Cuban officer named Ochoa was nearly killed.

It is asserted that the Spanish officers did not restrain their men and they are accused of having themselves broken the telegraph instruments.

Their Last Charge.

The Colon battalion arrived in Havana yesterday. While the soldiers were marching through Central Park an officer of the battalion ran on a group of Cubans who were standing on the sidewalk, calling upon them to take off their hats. Not complying, he struck several of them with the baton of his sword.

In Chispa street, just before the battalion reached the wharf, the lieutenant colonel, who was on horseback, saluted the crowd, gruffly saying Spain and despising Americans as dogs and dogs.

The battalion embarked on the Spanish transport Justin Fogg and sailed last night for Cadiz.

Yoncay's Disturbances Caused Americans Some Anxiety.

ANSWER TO YONCAY'S LETTER.

The Suggestion Believed to Have Come from Admiral Sampson.

Dificulty of Securing an Adequate Garrison Given as the Reason for Calling Upon the Navy.

No Threat to the Cubans is Intended—Brooklyn, Tex., Cayine and Resolute Will Form a Bulwark Against Anarchistic Outbreaks.

Washington, Dec. 12.—The Brooklyn, Tex., Cayine and Resolute have been ordered to Havana.

No Threat Intended.

While there is not the faintest desire to convey a threat in the dispatch of these warships to Havana, it may be noted that when they are within the harbor they will hold the town in perfect subjection. It is surmised that the suggestion came from Admiral Sampson, who is now in one of the sub-divisions of Havanna, as a result of the unfortunate shooting Sunday night at the Hotel Inglaterra. At any event the news brought the authorities to a sudden realization of the exact state of affairs in Havanna and the imminent danger of another outbreak, which, perhaps, might run into the proportions of a civil and cost many innocent lives. With only a small force of American soldiers in Havana province and those removed at such a distance from the city as to make it difficult for access in time to be of service in the city, now swollen to large proportions by the advent of many hundred commercial men and others seeking opportunities for employment, the necessity for some protection was apparent. To increase the number of soldiers materially is not easy, in view of the difficulty of transporting them, as well as providing for them when they reach Cuba, but the navy's motto is, always ready, and it was decided to hasten the ships named to Havana to form a formidable bulwark against any monarchistic outbreaks that might occur before the completion of the American occupation of the city.

Immediate Action Needed.

In answer to a question as to when he intended to assume his new duties General Brooke replied: "I have not proceeded to Havana, and I take charge just as soon as I can organize his staff and forces. Such disturbances as occurred in Havana will, before last, be put to rest by the United States as soon as possible."

Mr. Morgan stated, by object of the amendment to be to eliminate the bond feature of the bill. Another was to deprive the Maritime Canal company of any shares of the stock in the present bill, leaving the United States, Nicaragua and Costa Rica in the only stockholders.

In Time of War.

Mr. Rawlins also gave notice of an amendment to the Nicaragua bill, providing that the act should not go into effect until the United States should secure, by treaty, the right to fortify the canal and maintain the cost to \$15,000,000. The amendment provides for the construction of the canal by the Maritime Canal company, and gives the government a lien upon the property to be foreclosed under circumstances fully enumerated.

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Will Sell the Dock.

The navy department, as far as learned, has just learned of a much vexation at the Spanish government is about to sell the splendid floating dry dock which was brought from Havanna to the port of Mowbray, and Chief Engineer Howell and Lieutenant J. G. Lennon and Pay Director G. C. Gadsden to the same station.

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A Harrowing Duel.

Paris, Dec. 13.—M. Andre Boyer, the Radical Socialist deputy, and M. De Roulle, the Revisionist deputy, fought a horrid duel with pistol today at Tours, the result of a political quarrel between them. M. De Roulle and M. Gauthier, another Revisionist deputy, challenged M. Boyer, referred to M. Boyer as a "white-washed Panaman."

News.

A large fleet of vessels is still frozen up in the big ice fields at the head of Lake Erie.

By the explosion of a shell at Fort Constantine, at Cristo de la Consolacion, was killed a number of officers and seven men.

The schooner Middlesex, which was caught in the ice field at the Golden Island Lake Erie, and badly crushed, was towed into Cleveland and partially waterlogged.

Chicago packers will spend a large amount of money in erecting immense cold storage plants in St. Louis, Havanna and Porto Rico for the reception and storage of fresh meat.

Even Bowen, confidential clerk at the Fifth Avenue hotel, Louisville, charged with embezzlement of \$2,000 to his employer, was bound over to the district court in the sum of \$1,000.

The body of the wife found near Naples a few days ago is believed to be that of Mrs. Anna, the wife of the late John D. Franks, ex-governor of Missouri.

John D. Franks, ex-governor of Missouri, died at the home of his daughter, Mrs. C. P. Ellerbe, in Ferguson.

At Longmont, Colo., Bertha Brinkhoff, the little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Sam and Anna Brinkhoff, fell on the ice and fractured her head. Mrs. Long, residing at Kaufman street, broke her left wrist as a result of the fall.

By an accident in the San Joaquin mine of the Colorado and San Joaquin company at Trinidad, Antonio Fesser, aged 42 years, and his son Domingo, aged 11 years, were killed. They were buried under a mass of rock and coal, which fell without warning.

Co-oroado pensioner, original, Escolta Allen, Mosler, \$50, increase. Patrick Lynch, Evans, \$10 to \$12.

A temporary injunction, having issued from the district court, restraining the Colorado city council from issuing water bonds voted at the recent election, the board of trustees ordered another election to be held on Dec. 20.

The citizens of Atlanta have completed all arrangements for the entertainment of their distinguished guests at the police station today. The military and civic parade at noon on Thursday will be reviewed by the president and party, and at 3 o'clock the chief executive will address the public in the auditorium at Piedmont park.

Partially Sacked the Town.

The colonel, avert, that the Colon battalion, Colonel Yaramella commanding, partially sacked the town, beat Cuban men and shipped the faces of Cuban women. Two or three hours before the time for the battalion to leave Spanish privates voted a general strike, and divided \$2,000 in gold among themselves. Then they went through the streets shouting "Death to Americans; death

to Cuban," "Viva Espana," and smashing doors of private houses and beating and slapping any men or women whom they could catch. A Cuban officer named Ochoa was nearly killed.

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Senate Turp's Bill in Composition to the Veto.

SECTS COMPANY

He Would be Glad to See the Canal Built but Believes the Maritime Company a Bankrupt and a Fraud—Argued in Favor of Postponement—Mr. Morgan Handed in Defense of the Bill.

Washington, Dec. 13.—Today's session of the senate was largely consumed in discussing the Nicaragua canal bill. Mr. Turp's made the principal speech in opposition to the bill, attacking it on the ground that it is not in the interest of the Maritime Canal company, which he characterized as a bankrupt and bankrupted a postponement of the matter until after the holiday recess.

Mr. Morgan defended the bill and the Maritime company and opposed the motion to postpone. Messrs. Berry and Rawlins had offered amendments materially affecting the bill.

Previous to the proceedings upon the canal bill, Mr. Morris made an address in support of the bill, au bording the purchase of a site for a supreme court building, and this, etc., several other bills were passed.

In the opening prayer in the senate today Captain McAllister made touching allusion to the dealt of Mrs. Bright, wife of the sergeant-at-arms of the senate.

The senate passed a bill increasing the pension of Major Smith of New Hampshire, who is over 100 years old and one of the three survivors of the war of 1812, to \$30 a month.

Mr. Berry's Amendment.

Mr. Berry gave notice of an amendment, he will offer to the Nicaragua canal bill, providing for the direct appropriation of money for the construction of the canal and limiting the cost to \$15,000,000. The amendment provides for the construction of the canal by the Maritime Canal company, and gives the presumption that General Wheeler will be the governor of the city, but answerable to General Lee, the governor of the province of Havanna, who, in turn, will be answerable to Major General Brooke, the governor of the island.

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Undoubtedly, General Wheeler is a person, and a very distinguished one; undoubtedly, the major general's wife, who holds an office under the United States, and a very high one; it is, therefore, perfectly plain that when he accepted his appointment in the army he vacated his seat in the house of representatives.

Mr. Rawlins' Amendment.

Mr. Rawlins also gave notice of an amendment to the Nicaragua bill, providing that the act should not go into effect until the United States should secure, by treaty, the right to fortify the canal and maintain the cost to \$15,000,000. The amendment provides for the construction of the canal by the Maritime Canal company, and gives the presumption that General Wheeler will be the governor of the city, but answerable to Major General Lee, the governor of the province of Havanna, who, in turn, will be answerable to Major General Brooke, the governor of the island.

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to their old home in Nebraska, much improved.

Les Christian and family have moved to Wigginan. Mr. Christian has taken charge of a seat on the D. & R. G. at that place.

A merry-go-round was enjoyed by the young people of Fountain at the Brundwick Friday evening.

The Fountain glee too is progressing finely under the efficient leadership of Mrs. Seely. She is making preparations to give the people of Fountain a rare treat in the way of a concert or exhibition.

Go to Ashby for your Christmas gifts, everywhere, in novelties, in jewelry or otherwise.

Mrs. Cortlandt E. Palmer announces a charity bazaar to be held at her residence, 3229 North Cascade avenue, opening at 10 a.m. on Thursday, December 13. The profits of the sales are to be applied for the benefit of the Newsboys' club of this city.

The plumbers of the city will hold their fifth annual ball at Durkee hall on Friday, the 23d. It is expected to be the best event in the history of the plumbers' organization, which will insure a delightful evening for all who go.

The weather for the past week has been cold, stormy and disagreeable. Friday, dropping the temperature was 15 degrees below zero. From reports the snow storm and wind was not as bad in this vicinity as other parts of the state.

Oliver H. Bishop was buried Saturday afternoon. He had lived on the Divide for more than 20 years. He was 73 years of age. He was an old soldier and belonged to C. E. Coleman's post, No. 57, of Mountain. His son, Alert J. of Colorado Springs, had his son, bad frosty who is going to the ranch, where his father was.

Dr. W. H. Rupp is a family having moved into the building, owned and formerly occupied by J. B. Bonnet as a residence and store. Dr. Rupp will put in a stock of drugs and put first class pharmacy in connection with his rapidly increasing practice.

After much controversy and speculation the telephone is in a more or less fixture and is in its old place. In the rear of L. Bach's barber shop.

Albert Bassett, of Calthan, came up from the Springs with L. C. Guire last Friday.

Pat Limbach, who now holds a position as machinist in the D. & R. G. shop at Burnham, was in town Wednesday.

At a brief business meeting of a secret nature, Saturday night, the women of camp No. 12 invited their wives and best girls to an informal spread. The visitors pronounced the boys "great entertainers," and the boys "spuds." They do get up all right.

On account of the deep snow and the bitter cold weather the social at Chas. Mathers was not as well attended as would have been other so.

Hugh Limbach, several days in Piner. His daughter Flora returned home with him, and will remain until after the holidays.

Chilly Syrie came from Pueblo Thursday, suffering from an attack of rheumatism and a severe cold.

Two pairs sample gloves and mittens, at your price. Robbins' new clothing store.

Adress Gulm's Colorado Springs, Colo. treated College Journal.

WOODLAND PARK.

Mr. McNeil was in to select a journal lot for place of John Stone, who died on Saturday last Saturday night.

The last two cars of blackberry for the Deposit can be filled with freighted by wagon to the mill site, in position as fast as received, a large force of men being employed for that purpose.

Alex. Neilson of Park here, was visiting at C. L. Wilson's last week and return to the park Saturday.

Professor Clark, chemist in charge of the new store over on S. 11th Monday.

Mrs. Duncan will come to C. L. Wilson's next month.

The recent snow has made life a burden to the lumber dealers, but they still keep their wheels.

The Deposit cyanide mill, on Trout creek, is nearing completion, and, according to good authority, it will be in running order by next Saturday evening.

It is quite a system, as far as a 40-horse power engine, Blake crushers, Cornish rolls, etc., steel tanks of 80 tons daily capacity; all covered by buildings having an aggregate floor space of 15,000 square feet. The machinery is of the best and up-to-date in every particular, and the arrangement is a saving of big results.

Frank Lester of West Creek has his steam hoist at work and is doing good work.

John Stone, a colored man living on Bald mountain, the original locator of the Carroll group of mines, died Saturday last after an illness of four days. His son was with him at the time of his death. Interment was had at Woodland Park cemetery.

Frank, Farnsworth and Neff returned last Sunday from the Chattaqua camp, where they have been at work for the past two weeks.

The Main Tunnel company will resume operations next Monday for an indefinite period.

N. W. Terrell will make some needed improvements upon his business block in the next month.

George Schilder spent last Sunday in town at his place of bus. poss.

J. C. Wilson of the 11th, has received a large amount of mail.

Only one day more till Christmas.

N. B. This is for the little folks.

The mercury went as low as 10 degrees below zero during the recent cold snap, which is cold for our altitude.

There are 15 men steadily employed at the Spence mill.

The question as to what constitutes a hundred dollars, worth of work on a claim as annual assessment, is now attracting the minds of a good many prospectors.

It has always been the rule that does not depend upon its scuttle accessories; and it is refusing to chronicle that he effort is successful. The incidents are told near the historic city of Chattanooga, from which the play borrows its name, and the play itself.

The re-enactment of the play, which has been put with the melodramas that have been launched under his trade mark, and given to the drama of the day a consistent, well-written comedy that is worthy of our consideration; it is a literary and dramatic effort.

The re-enactment is somewhat strained to find the merit in other plays that have been sent to the public from Mr. Tarr's studio, and in his opinion Chattanooga should not be independent of the same stamp in his author and producer has unquestionably gratified his ambition to send out a real play that does not depend upon its scuttle accessories; and it is refusing to chronicle that he effort is successful. The incidents are told near the historic city of Chattanooga, from which the play borrows its name, and the play itself.

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